We do not need in this nation new laws so much as the enforcement of the laws

TICKET NOMINATED AT JEFFERSON CITY-THE PLAT-FORM-BRYAN INDORSED FOR 1908.

state convention nominated:

Howard A. Gass, of Jefferson City. sloner-Reuben H. Oglesby, of Johnson county.

Ruby, temporary chairman; former Gov. Dockery, permanent chairman; W. L. Watkins, of Chillicothe, secretary; T. C. Branson, of Maries county,

doorkeeper. Fomer Gov. David R. Francis ad dressed the convention, declaring for Bryan in 1908. Gov. Folk addressed the convention,

declaring for law enforcement.

State Chairman, Judge W. N. Evans, of Howell county.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM IN 1906.

Denounces Roosevelt. Favors Bryan In 1908. Against Railroad Passes. Indorses State Administrations. Home Rule For Philippines. Favors Statehood.

Denounces Tariff

Indorses Sunday Law. Favors General Primary. Favors Good Roads. Favors R. R. Rate Reduction. Corporations and Law, The democrats of Missouri, in con-tresentatives from Missouri in both bouses

Indorses Senator Stone.

Indorses Democratic Congressmen.

vention assembled, hereby renew of congress. their faith in the immortal and immutable principles of Thomas Jeficeson. Founded, as they are, upon high conceptions of human justice, and expressing, as they do, the rights of free men, the perpetuity of the republic depends upon their maintenance.

Breathe their spirit into the laws of state and nation, and you have a government which safeguards the rights of population high or low. Depart from their sacred teachings, and you create either an oligarchy of the few or a chaotic condition, where respect for law is hanished and the mob rules.

The American people are confronted to day by that specter which often disturbed the meditations of the fathers of the republic—the fear of inordinate, inwiess, wealth, rather than foreign foes. To promote the accumulation of honest wealth is one of the chief objects of all.

The president results of the chief special continual is a mental convention of the chief objects of all.

The president results and that the orders of the fear of the commission should stand and be operative until set aside upon a rull and maintained.

The president results and in the immortal and immutable principles of the chief objects of all.

The president results and the most a flaw that the orders of the chief objects of all.

The president results and the surrender of President Rosevell to the intense which is one of the chief objects of all.

The president results and the surrender of President Rosevell to the intense which is sure of the chief objects of all.

The president Rosevell to the intenses which is the intense which is an effect of all the passage of an effective law regulating railroad rates. The policy the surface of intensities of the surface of intensities of the surface of intensities of the surface of the commission and those who fought under his leadership.

The president results are the policy the surface of intensities of the surface of the commerce of all the commerce of the chief objects of all the proposed.

WE FAVOR such an inclusion of the sentence of the commission of

the democrats of the senate, with few exceptions, sought to enact a law that that specter which often disturbed the meditations of the fathers of the republicable the fear of inordinate, lawless, saligh wealth, rather than foreign foest. To promote the necumulation of honest wealth its one of the chief objects of all same political organizations. To prevent the accumulation or inordinate wealth by dishonest and law-defying methods is today one of the grave duties which devolves upon the democratic party.

We find ourselves face to face with two forces, either of which, if left to itself, will drive the nation upon the shash of destruction. On the one hand are those who violate every principle of fair play among men, and trample upon the law in their mad struggle for the deliar, on the other hand, are those who, smarting under the gross inequalities of the time, would appeal to force, rather than to caim reason and the laws of the land. In this great emergency it is the duty of the democratic party to interpose itself the so-called captains of industry that they must accumulate honestly or be seen to the penitentiary, and to the men who flaunt the red flag, that they must appeal to the law, not to the club or torch, or suffer the consequences.

Protective Tariff.

Of the innumerable political injuities visited upon the people by the republican party, we hold that the most intolerable is the protective tariff. As far back as the protective tariff. As far back as the protective tariff, the known as the American as the tariff, then known as the American as the tariff, the first the consequences.

The Am

the world.

THE DINGLEY BILL fosters the trust. THE DINGLEY BILL fosters he trust, which waxes fat beneath its sheltering care, and enables it to take the American consumer by the throat and rob him to its heart's content. Again, a tax swhich is levied upon what men consume is vicious, because it takes no account of their ability to pay, and therefore does not belong to the enlightened age in which we live.

which we live.

The democracy of Missouri regards the tariff question as the greatest economic lesue now before the American people.

The Philippines.

The Philippines.

WE BELIEVE that the policy of the republican party in the Philippine islands is not only contrary to the spirit of the Beclaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States, but that it has been a most unfortunate policy in other respects, and therefore we recommend that the right of the Filipino to govern himself—the right which our forestathers demanded of King George—be conceiled him at the earliest possible moment, consistent with existing circum conceiled him at the earliest possible mo-ment, consistent with existing circum-stances, and in the judgment of the Mis-souri-democracy the government of the United States should take no steps, nor perform any act, legislative or execu-tive, that would tend to establish perma-nent political relations between this gov-ernment and the Philippine islands, or that would tend to complicate and make more difficult the task of severing as spendily as possible our present relations with them.

Folk.

When the democratic party came into power it found a bonded debt of \$21,768,600. This has been entirely discharged, the only outstanding obligation of the state being the school fund certificates amounting to \$4,398,823,42, in the stature of an endowment for the cause of education for the children of Missouri.

The democratic party has reduced the tax rate in Missouri to 17 zents on the \$100 valuation, this being the lowest of any state in the Union, and Missouri, under democratic rule, euglys this distinction. This is the only state that has lowered the tax rate and paid off her bonded debt at the same time. WE DENOUNCE the republican party for its course, advised by the president, of so long denying the just lemands of Ghiahoma and the Indian territory for admission as a state, and for holding them out of the Union, greatly to their detriment, unless and until the territories of Arizona and New Mexico should be combined against their bitter protest, and admitted as one state.

we have.

The corporation magnate shall be made to respect laws that regulate the conduct of the corporation, as he asks others to respect the laws protecting the property of the corporation.

We are not opposed to corporations that obey the law, but demand that they obey the law just like anyone cise. We are not fighting any lawful interests, but we insist that the liquor interests must give that obedience to law that is demanded of all other interests.

The democratic party gives its aid, encouragement and indorsement to every effort to maintain the laws of the state.

The enforcement of the Sunday dramshop law has made it an issue Jefferson City, Mo.—The democratic state convention nominated:

Superintendent of Public Schools—
Howard A. Gass, of Jefferson City.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—Reuben H. Oglesby, of Johnson county.
Convention Officers—Thomas L. Ruby, temporary chairman: former Gov. Dockery, permanent chairman:
W. L. Watkins, of Chillicothe, secretary; T. C. Branson, of Maries county, Robinson, Troy, secretary and R. L. Stright, Columbia.
Ninth—Ovid Bell, Fulton, and R. L. Stright, and R. L. Stright, Columbia.
Ninth—Ovid Bell, Fulton, and R. L. Stright of that obedience to law that is demanded of all other interests. The democratic party effort to maintain the laws of the state. The enforcement of the Sunday dramshop law has made it an issue in this campaign. The republicant party with characteristic coward-interest of the Sunday dramshop law has made it an issue in this campaign. The republicant party with characteristic coward-interest of the Sunday dramshop law has made it an issue in this campaign. The republicant party with characteristic coward-interest of the Sunday dramshop law has made it an issue in this campaign. The republicant party with characteristic coward-interest of the Sunday dramshop law has made it an issue in this campaign. The enforcement of the Sunday dramshop law has made it an issue in this campaign. The republicant party with characteristic coward-interest of the Sunday dramshop law has made it an issue in this campaign. The republicant party with characteristic coward-interest of the Sunday dramshop law has made it an issue in this campaign. The republicant party with characteristic coward-interest of the Sunday dramshop law has made it an issue in this campaign. The republicant party with characteristic coward-interest of the Sunday dramshop law has made it an issue in this campaign. The republicant party with characteristic coward-interest of the Sunday dramshop law has made it an issue in this campaign. The republicant party with characteristic coward-interest of the Sunday dramshop law ha obinson, Troy.
Tenth-C. A. Lemp and A. C. Stover, St. this statue has demonstrated its Louis.
Eleventh-James A. Miles and Thomas wisdom. Crime has been grently lessened; criminal costs have been lessened; criminal costs have been

Eleventh-James A. Anies and Thomas J. Ward, St. Louis.

Twelfth-L. P. Daly and Thomas J. Kinney, St. Louis.

Thirteenth-J. A. Winer, Hillsboro, and F. E. Hinchey, Ste. Genevieve.
Fourteenth-Ernst Bacon, Poplar Bluff, and A. R. Ponder, Cape Girardeau.
Fifteenth-Clark Craycroft, Joplin, and Lobe A. Horlow, Lamar. largely reduced, and moral condi-WE INDORSE the enforcement of the law under which winerooms of the cities have been closed, gambling houses that, and the greatest race-track syndicate in the world driven from the state, after having enjoyed the special protection of republican officials in the county where it was located.

Likewise, the elimination of "raft from the police departments of the cities and the taking the police out of nolitics, deserves the commendation of all good cities. John A. Harlow, Lamar, Sixteenth—A. J. Hawkins, Eminence, and H. B. Rucker, Rolla.

serves the commendation of all good citizens.

Missouri is to-day the most law-abiding state in the Union, and is leading the fight for law enforcement, which is rapidly becoming a national issue.

Primary Election.

Primary Election.

WE BELIEVE that the nearer a government can be brought to the people, the better that government will be. To this end we favor a general state primary law, whereby primaries of all parties shall be held on the same day, all over the state, with the same number of polling places as in the general election, and with the same protection necessary to secure an konest and fair expression of the voters at such primaries, as is now

Bducation and Child Labor.

WE REAFFIRM our devotion to the cause of education and pledge a continued liberal support to all the state educational institutions, and increasing annual per capita contribution from state treasury to the support of the common schools until there be a good school for every child in the state, taught by an efficient teacher, for not less than eight months each year, and we demand that every child be kept in school during the period of most active physical and mental development, instead of being employed in shops, factories and stores. We are, therefore, in favor of still further strengthening the laws enacted by previous democratic administrations against the employment of child labor in factories and workshops.

Public-Service Charges.

WE PLEDGE ourselves to pass the

WE PLEDGE ourselves to pass the necessary laws giving the municipalities of the state full power to regulate tolls, charges and rates for gas, electric lights, telephones and other public utilities within such cities, and compelling the interchange of telephones service and fixing and regulating the charges thereof.

Protective Tariff.

Of the innumerable political iniquities wisited upon the people by the republican party, we hold that the most intolerable is the protective tariff. As far back as 1846 all parties had practically agreed that the tariff, then known as the American system, had accomplished its nurpose, and that the ersixhile infant industries were able to hold their own in the marts of the world's commerce.

As a result, the protective feature of all duties was practically abrogated. A little later, however, the clouds of civil war settled upon the nation, and under the pretext of raising funds for the federal cause, special interests, ever watchful, saw their opportunity and fostered this system upon the people, and there should buy its supplies abroad, and these republican party has not only kept. In but has continually added to its enormity.

Insisting that the American mannagainst the cheap labor of Europe, it has enabled them first, to rob the

Insisting that the American manufacturer still needs protection against the cheap labor of Europe, it has enabled them first, to rob the American consumer and then to the American consumer and then to the American consumer and then to the American markets and there undersall this so-called foreign paper in his own markets.

Pretending to protect American labor, they have encouraged the immigration into this country of cheap foreign labor, and thus the greatest menage to a the three foreign paper in his own markets.

On the one hand the republican party demands the open door in other nations, wall of commercial prohibition around the United States.

On the one hand the republican party demands the open door in other nations, wall of commercial prohibition around the United States.

Meeiprocity.

Despating of sane and just reciprocity with our nation, the nations of Europe are gradually coming ingetter upon conceasions are made in the near future, the American people will find themselves confronted with a world boycott against the stappes of American agriculture, it will also be injurious to other industries, and if European statement of a markets of American agriculture, it will also be injurious to other industries, and if European statement of the this tariff policy, supplemented by our navigation laws, our merchant, mass, and to day the only American diagrants and the democratic press that this sheltering care, and to day the only American form of the president of the world not remove the foreign party of the interior of the industries enjoying special privileges, the first time of the party, of which he was given the definition of dollars, contributed by great convention in the indignantly denied, with the surples of American agriculture, it will also be injurious to other industries, and if European statement of the presidence when he was jue can define the presidence when he was jue can define the democratic press that this sheltering care, and to day the only American diagrams, and to day the only America

under the law.

The charges made by democratic leaders and the democratic press that this was true, which charges were at the time indignantly denied, with a great show of virtue, are now substantially proven to be true.

WE DECLARE that it is alike due

tion and election be attained.

desire to do so. Gov. Francis spoke of Bryan's trip around the world, saying that the nature of the receptions given him by foreigners showed how highly the world regarded him. He described Bryan as "A sincere lover of humanity

and a patriotic citizen of the United States. tion and election be attained.

We unhesitatingly declare that a fair and honest election, free from coercion or the corrupt use of mnoey, at which the American people may be given what it is their right to have, an untrammeled opportunity to express their sovereign will at the ballots box, is an important issue in American politics to-day.

WE CONGRATULATE the people of Missouri on the magnificent progress the state has made under democratic rule for more than a third of a century, and we indorse each democratic administration beginning with the administration of Gov. Silns Woodson, upon the return of the democratic party to power, down to and including the excellent administration of public affairs by Gov. Joseph W. Folk. Gov. Francis said he still held in high esteem, however, "the Sage of Princeton, Grover Cleveland." He enlogized Cleveland and the former president's name was cheered

liberally, although not nearly so heartily as Bryan's Although a subject of much conjecture, most of the delegates to the convention consider the speech of Francis as a direct message from Grover

Cleveland and that wing of democracy.

The Oregon Election.

Portland, Oregon - The election returns from the state are still so incomplete as to make impossible definite statement of the result of Monday's election, but the indications point to the re-election of Gov. George A. Chamberlain, democrat, over Dr. James Withycombe, the nominee of the republican party.

combined against their bitter protest, and admitted as one state.

The manifest basis of this monstrous denotes the securing of both party and sectional advantage. It is a wrong committed to prevent the probable election of additional democratic senators, and to compel the creation of as few new states as possible in the great southwest.

And we demounted the probable in the great southwest.

And we demounted the laws. The only has favored the laws. The only as possible in the great southwest.

And we demounted the unworthy part senatatives. If these laws are not encompel to this contest by republican rep-forced the will of the people is thwarted.

The nomination and practical elsowered the tax rate and paid off her bonded the content of Jonathan Bourne, republican, to the United States senate, over John M. Gearin (dem.). present incumbent, seems assured. The nomination and practical elsowered the tax rate and paid off her bonded the content of the law being the content of the laws. The only seems assured. The nomination and practical elsowered the tax rate and paid off her bonded the content of the law being the content of the laws. The only seems assured. The nomination and practical elsowered the tax rate and paid off her bonded the content of the law being the content The nomination and practical elso-

HOW JOHNNY GOT A JOB

By H. BARRETT SMITH

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.) It was the day before Christmas The hour was early, the store doors scarcely open, but crowds had already begun to pour into the shopping district. In a big show window, now a fairy grotto all frost and silver and green, Santa Claus greeted the early comers. He knew his business, too this Santa Claus. He was not in the show window for his health. looked a trifle weary-he had been working overtime-but he nodded and smiled and smirked and winked at the boys and girls outside the window. Johnny stood near the foot of the

elevated station, not far from Santa Claus. There was a cutting wind, a lowering sky, and Johnny's jacket was ragged, so were the "knee pants" that reached to his ankles; but Johnny shuffled his feet and whistled "Sunny Africa" to keep warm. The passer-by who happened to catch Johnny's eye turned to look at him again. True Johnny had a wonderful pair of orbs; big, brown, wide open and touching they were dumbly eloquent; but Johnny's appeal was entirely unconscious, nor was it his desire to at tract attention. He whistled, figged and looked innocent-there game of craps under the elevated stairs, and Johnny was "layin' fer the cop."

Johnny felt he should not linger at the corner this morning, but if his "fren' " should "win out" the order would be coffee and rolls for two. Johnny had to live. So he waited for his breakfast, while his breakfast waited on luck-not an unusual situation for Johnny.

"Come crap-come seven," a throw of the dice, a cry of victory, an oath of defeat, and Johnny's whistle and jig came to a dead stop together. Johnny's "fren'" went broke.

Johnny's eyes grew wide and solemn. He looked at his "fren'." No man could tell what Johnny was thinking. Johnny said:

"Yer chump!" "It's tough,' said his "fren'."

"Dis bein' a sport on a couple o cents!" said Johnny, in fine disdata "I tolt cher not t' do it on an empty stomick. If yer got t' gamble ye: oughtn't never t' do it if yer ain't first got yer roll-an' a cup o' coffee oa the side.

At this the curbstone winner and loser joined forces and sent up a howl of derision, hurling at Johnny the choicest bits of their picturesque vocabulary. 'G'wan, youse!" retorted Johnny.

Then, adhering to his policy of "havin' yer say an' quittin'," he suddenly remembered-Johnny always remem bered in the nick of time—that he had urgent business with Santa Claus,

Now the big show window and the grotto therein had no attraction for Johnny-Johnny had an artistic temperament, an imagination. The disguise of this Santa Claus was "too thin" He was not the Kris Kringle of Johnny's dream. Johnny thought there must be something "queer" with the crowd that allowed itself to be taken in by "dat wise old guy."

Johnny expected no Christmas gift; but his spirit was not disconsolate, neither was there rebellion in his heart. Johnny's crying want came from his stomach; he had to live so he turned his attention to the crowd going into the store. For a few moments he was lost in a moving mass then he emerged on the inside of the great swinging doors. How "dead easy," Johnny thought. The warm air took him in its fond embrace-how nice it was. But suddenly he squirmed and almost doubled himself. He felt a hand grab his jacket at the back of

his neck. "What are you doing here?" Johnny shot a look over his shoul der and thought he saw a giant stan-1ing over him. It was only a floor walker.

"I-I'm lookin' fer a job. Don't cher want no more cash boys?" The spoken word would have failed but Johnny's eyes got in their fine work.

"How old are you, anyhow? Johnny looked small for ten. He might be a year or two older: but Johnny had to live, and with as much certitude as if he had his birth certificate to back him up, he answered:

"Fourteen." The giant looked quizzically at the

midget. "Well," he sald, "this is the last day of the rush, but they are taking everybody on. You might go up and see the superintendent. His office is at the head of the stairs there."

Johnny made for the stairs. Seemingly he lost no time as he zigzagged barough the crowd of shoppers, but in that short :passage Johnny saw "heaped counters of riches;" he saw "pocketbooks in every hand," and out of the pocketbooks flowed "streams of " When Johnny reached the money top of the stairs, he paused and looked back, then darted across the hall. Not five minutes later an employe whispered to the house detective;

"There's trouble up there, a woman had her pocket picked." At the top of the first landing there was a gathering crowd and a woman bewalling a lost pocketbook. The plain clothes man arrived on the scene, and as he was listening to the complaint his eyes lighted on Johnny. Johnny was slinking along the wall, his hand behind him. He certainly looked a suspicious character.

"What have you got there?" cried the detective?

Johnny stared at the detective and said nothing. "You have a pocketbook!" The C:tective pounced on Johnny and dragged him toward the loser of the

purse.
"I found it." Johnny produced the pocketbook from behind his back, but held on to it. "Don't lie," said the detective, with

a cocksureness that impressed his is-eners. He pointed to the black and aid pocketbook in Johnny's hand and said, dramatically: "Madam, there is in a small village where there was only

"No. it isn't!" snapped the wo Everybody laughed; even Johnny nirked, and dire things might have happened to him then and there had. not some one called over the balustrade:

"Here, 61, didn't you lose a pochebook?" Sixty-one was a young saleswoman with bright brown hair, Irish blue eyes

and a smile that revealed a row of perfect white teeth She ran up the steps. Yes, I thought I lost it somewhere

up here—anyone find it?"
"Yep, maybe I did." Johnny looked up at 61, but he put the pocketbook

behind him. Sixty-one saw the pinched face, the big eyes. She forgot her loss. "You poor little fellow!"

Johnny was not visibly affected. He

just looked at her, and asked: "How much was it?" Oh, of course she had to prove her ownership. Sixty-one was amused. "Let me see," she said, "there was

ded encouragingly-"nor bills, but a few coppers, I believe." "Thirteen," said Johnny, producing the pocketbook.

neither gold nor silver"-Johnny nod-

"The Lord save us!" said 61, "That's why I lost it!" "Dat's why you found it," said

Johnny, handing her the purse. "That's mine!" said 61, joyfully. "I'd



HE CERTAINLY LOOKED A SUS-

PICIOUS CHARACTER. give a month's pay any time for it.

gave you the 13 cents?" look that transformed his face came to cut deeper into the soil. into his eyes.

"Thirteen!" he said, covering the teen is my lucky number." "That's enough now," said the da-

no fear of the detective now. "I'm waitin' t' see the superintend-

ent. He ain't in now." "Oh," said 61, "if you want a joh I think I can help you. You go quick to the delivery entrance round the corner, ask for Mr. Harris, the freight clerk. Tell him I sent you. Wait, leaf from her note book and wrote: "Dear Charlie, Johnny is a great kid. Take him on if you love me. Kitty." thought occurred to her that made her

blush crimson, and she blurted: "Johnny, can you read?"

tried t'." "Well, don't try to!" said 61 em phatically. "There," and she pressed the note into Johnny's hand and closed his fingers over it. "You keep it just

like that till you give it to Mr. Har-Needless to say, Johnny got a tob.

COUNTESS OPENS LAUNDRY Paris World of Fashion Patronizes an American Woman's Odd Enterprise.

Paris.-Dissatisfied by the work done by the French, the Countess Rene Temple de Rougemont, formerly Miss Edith Devereux Clapp, of New York city, has established an American laundry at Memillion, her husband's country place in the department of the Eure et Loire.

Though the enterprise was begun solely to do away with the necessity of sending linen to London to laundered, the French work being wholly unsatisfactory, it has become a paying investment in the first week, for all the friends of the count and countess are glad to patronize it and pay good prices for what they call 'peerless" results.

All the machinery in the laundry came from America, and all the laundresses are American girls, who, be cause the innovation has proved such a success, are receiving much higher wages than was promised to them by the Countess de Rougemont.

Paris men of fashion who for years have been sending their linen to London to have it laundered are making personal appeals to the count to have their work done at Memillion, but he refers them all to the American gir whom the countess has put in charge as manager of the laundry.

It is a curious fact that while the elite of Paris sends its laundry to London, society folk of the British capital patronize Paris washerwomen, preferring for some reason not observable here, to have their work done on the banks of the Seine.

One of the results of the recent census was the discovery that the village of Boerbusch, in the district of Burgdorf in Hanover has only four in habitants, two males and two females. and is therefore the smallest munici-pality in the world. In the same district. Landwehr numbers 14 inhabitants; B nrode, 18; Wackerwinckel, 25, and Ahrbeck, 29. Several other villages number less than 50 inhabitants.

Good Place to Swear Off. Biffers-How did you come to stop

Whiffers-Got stuck for six weeks one cigar store.-N. Y. Weskin.



EFFECTIVE LOG DRAG.

Attached to the Wagon Gear Is Better Than When Hitched Directly to Team.

The improvement of the log drag is suggested by W. L. Bower, of Kentucky, in the Prairie Farmer. It wilbe noted from the accompanying illustration that instead of hitching the team to the drag itself he fastens the drag to the wagon gear. It is apparent that the drag can thus be held more steadily than would be the case where hitched directly to the team.

Writing of his success in leveling down the loose ground with this implement, Mr. Bower says:

"I have made a better road with two loads of gravel dropped along



METHOD OF ATTACHING LOG TO

side by side by using this leveler on it than the other fellows have been able to do with three loads dumped in the same space on which the leveler was

"If I get my road too sharp I place my stick squarely across the road be hind the wagon and then cut the top off some, leveling it at the same time. The angle of the drag depends upon the sort of work that you want to do.

"If the reader will study the plan for a moment he will readily understand some of its possibilities. It will be seen that the wagon and horses can be kept in the track in most cases and by standing upon a certain portion of the drag, it can be made to go into almost any position desired or cut deeper in certain places.

"Suppose that it is desired that the soil should be cut at the right of the wagon at a distance further out than I'm sorry for your sake there is not what the drag would naturally go. If more in it. Would I hoodoo you if I the driver will step upon the stick at a point somewhere near the right end "Not on your life!" Johnny held of the drag, it is clear that his weight out his palm and 61 emptied the con- will not cause the drag to swerve more tents of the purse into it. A shrewd to the right, but will cause the stick

"On the other hand, suppose that it is desired that the drag should cut money with his other palm, as if he nearer to the middle of the track. were about to match pennies. "Thir- Then the rider must stand somewhere nearer to the left end of the drag. The reader will readily understand tective. "Chase yourself out of here." what the result will be when the Johnny rattled his wealth. He had weight of a man is placed at different points of the drag.

"More than this, different effects can be made by lengthening and shortening the longer chain. Obviously the angle at which the drag is drawn will determine to some extent

where the drag will work." It will be noted from the illustrawhat's your name?" Sixty-one tore a tion that Mr. Bower does not use the "split log," but rather a solid stick of timber. It will be plain to be seen, however, that the "split log" could be Sixty-one folded the note and was readily substituted for the soil stick, about to give it to Johnny when a and probably more effective work could be done.

There will be little trouble in at-"Johnny, can you read?" taching such a drag to the wagon "I think I could make it out if I gear. In comparison to the steadying effect the extra draft of the wagon gear would probably amount to practically nothing.

A ROAD PLANE.

Implement Which an Ohio Farmer Is Using to Keep the Highways in Repair.

Upon the highways adjoining our farm, we are using a road plane that keeps the roads in excellent condition for the traveling public, and is but very little labor for us, says George W. Brown, of Mount Corey, O., in writing to Farm Journal. This implement Is made of two solid oak planks 2x8 inches and nine feet in length, set up adgewise and framed together by 2x4 scantling, braced in the back with short iron braces. The lower edges of the plank are beveled upon the back, and are shod by bolting on tire iron from discarded grain drill wheels An evener and doubletrees taken from the harrow complete the outfit. We hitch our team to this plane and drag it down one side of the roadway and back the other side, grading all the dirt to the center of the track. When rains come, the water quickly runs from the roadway and leaves it in good condition for travel.

Low Heads for Fruit Trees. I have no arbitrary height at which

fruit trees should be headed; any height below 24 inches will do. This may seem too low to most people, espe cially those who are in the habit of growing and pruning apple trees into forest trees. But bear in mind that we want an apple tree and not a for est tree, that we want fruit and plenty of it, and not fire wood. The nursery men are willing to supply low-heade trees if we demand them, but as long as we prefer fishing poles and whips we will be served with them. It may cost more to grow low-headed, sticky trees, since a fewer number are grown on a given area. It demands more labor, but the time is at hand when the fruit grower is willing to pay is ne can get what he wants.-Prof. E. P. Sandsten, Wisconsin.

Rotation a Help.

Will say that most of the farmers in this vicinity practice rotation of crops to a certain degree, writes a Kane county (Ill.) farmer. Corn, oats and clover is the most common and in my opinion the best. The princi pal obstacle in this uractice is a fail ure to get a crop of clover on certain years when it is too dry. There has been but very little of this trouble now for three years. I have found that this rotation is a great help, as much more oats and corn can be raised than could possibly be otherwise. There are a few farmers that follow a rotation of oats and corn, but usually without good results.

IN STRICT CONFIDENCE

Women Obtain Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Help.

She Has Guided Thousands to Health, How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Mrs. Alice Berryhill.



It is a great satisfaction for a woman to feel that she can write to another telling her the most pri-vate and confider-tial details about her illness and tial details about her illness, and know that her letter will be seen by a woman only.

Many thousand of cases of female

fore Mrs. Pinkham every year, some personally, others by mail. Mrs. Pink-bam is the daughter in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years under her direction and since her de-cease she has been advising sick women free of charge,

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence of wonen, and every testimonial letter published is done so with the written consent or request of the writer, in order that other sick women may be benefited as she has been.

Mrs. Alice Berryhill, of 313 Boyce Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Three years ago life looked dark to me. I had ulceration and inflammation of the temale organs and was in a serious condition.

"My health was completely broken down and the doctor told me that if I was not operated upon I would die within six months. I told him I would have no operation but would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. He tried to influence me against it but I sent for the medicine that same day and began to use it faithfully. Within five days I felt relief but was not entirely cured until I used it for some time.

"Your medicine is certainly fine. I have induced several friends and neighbors to take it and I know more than a dozen who had tomale troubles and who to-day are as well and strong as I am from using your Vegetable Compound."

Just as surely as Mrs. Berryhill was

Just as surely as Mrs. Berryhill was cured, will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman suffering from any form of female ills. If you are sick write Mrs. Pinkham for advice. It is free and always help-

ODD EATING CUSTOMS.

Brazilians never eat when they frink, nor drink when they eat; and the Tartars continually persist in pulling a guest by the ear until he drinks. Maldive islanders retire to the dark-

est part of the houses and hang cur-

tains about them, so that none of When they desire to show a mark of great esteem, the negroes of Ardra

houses.

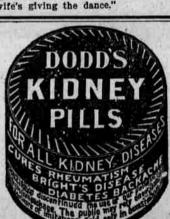
abstain from eating until he has found one. A strange custom prevails in Kamchtaka, where a man who wiches to entertain a guest invites him into a cabin, which is heated to an excessive temperature, and then presses him with food until he is in a state of tor-

orgies have been known. The Tahitians, though a naturally sociable race, dine separately. Even the man and his wife do not eat to gehier. Each member of the family has his own food-basket. They take their places about five yards apart,

Nobody wants an over-anxious man.

Matter is composed of atoms. Businesses are built up by attention to de-Business is not necessarily hard

"Say, I came to this dance without an invitation." "So did I. How did you work it!" "Nobody stopped me.



SIGK HEADACHE CARTER'S these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Histings. Names edy for Dizziness, Nausea. Drowsiness. Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated

miste the Bowels. Purely Veg SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE



PARKER'S HEADACHE POWDERS
QUICKLY GURE HEADACHE,
NEURALGIA AND FEVERS.
Price IOC. Thousands use and indorse them
CONTAIN NO NAMCOTICS. Bold for twenty years

If amicted with | Thompson's Eye Water

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:-

ful.

their fellowmen may see them at their meal. drink from the same cup at the same time, and the King of Loango used

to eat and drink in two separate The Philippine islander will not eat a meal alone. Whenever a Filipnio finds himself without a companion with whom to share his meal, he will

por. Instances of men dying at these

and then, turning their backs to each other, dine amid a profound silence.

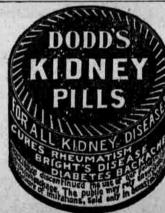
PROFIT POINTERS.

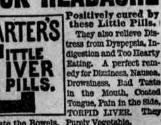
to make a permanent success?

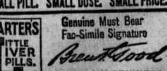
He gets on one's nerves. Did you ever know a "tricky" man

work. Make it good fun, and you'll do more.

How did you?" "Same way. My wife's giving the dance."







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